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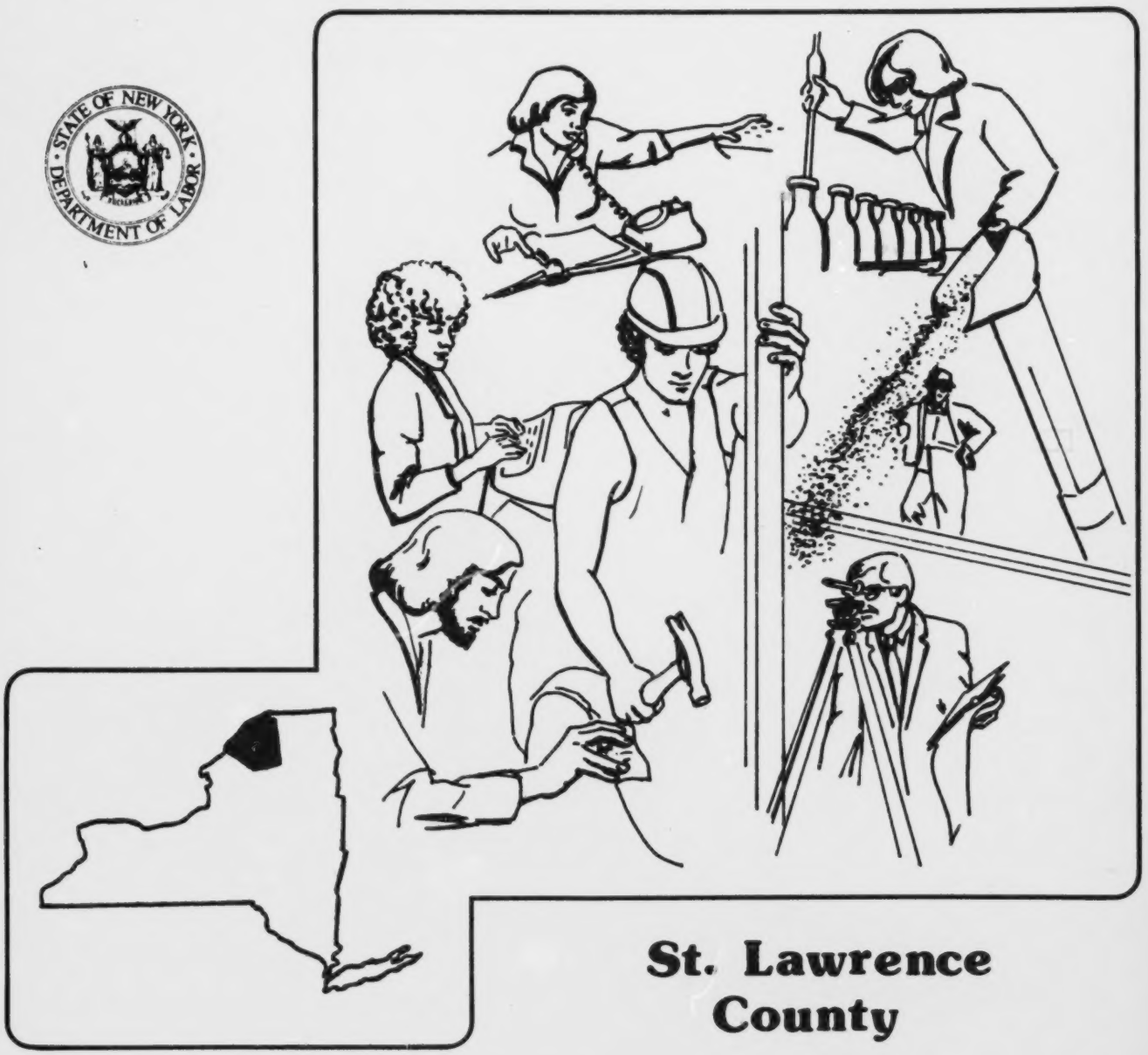
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



St. Lawrence County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

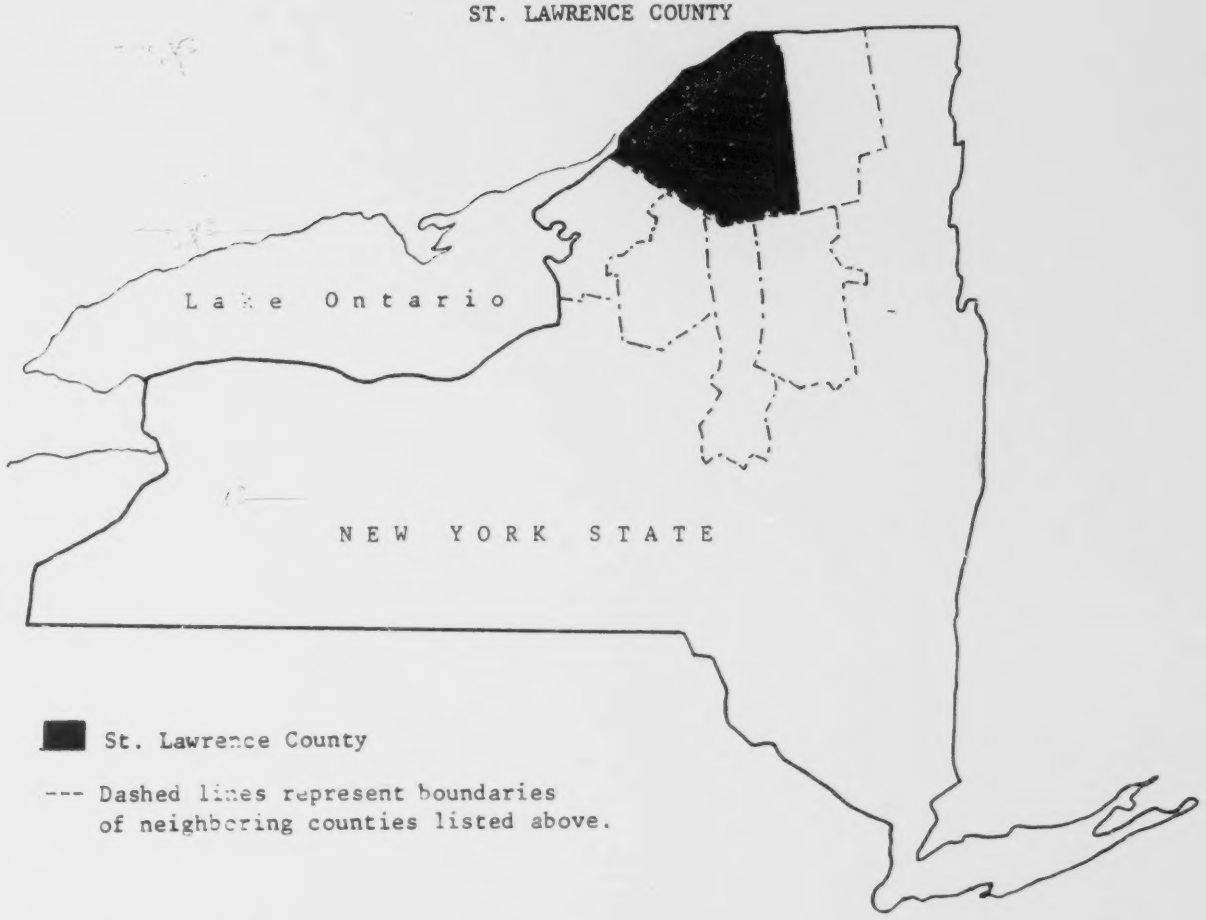
Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

St. Lawrence County, the largest county in New York State, is located in northern New York State approximately 65 miles north of the City of Utica. The St. Lawrence River defines its northern boundary. Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Hamilton and Franklin counties adjoin its southern and eastern boundaries (see Map 1).

MAP 1. COUNTY LOCATION

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY


Lake Ontario
NEW YORK STATE
St. Lawrence County
--- Dashed lines represent boundaries of neighboring counties listed above.

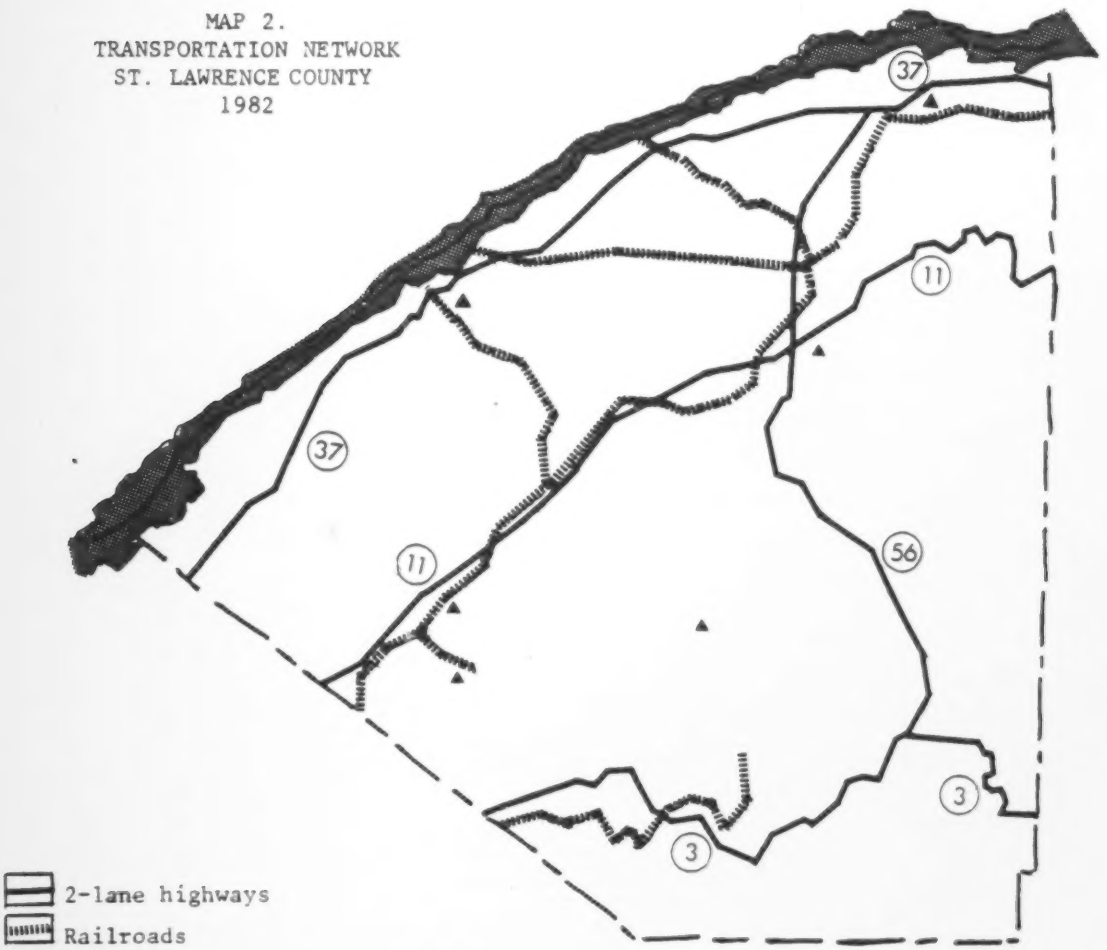
Transportation Facilities

Highways--St. Lawrence County, because of its large size, has a network of 23 numbered highway routes. A few of the primary routes are described here. In southern sections of the County, Route 3 winds its way east-west. Route 56, a north-south highway, bisects most of the County, beginning in Messina, passing through Potsdam, and ending at a junction with Route 3. Routes 11 and 37, among the most prominent highways in the County, run roughly parallel courses from southwest to northeast,

with Route 11 approximately 25 miles southeast of Route 37. Route 11 passes through Gouverneur, Richville, Canton and Potsdam. Route 37, follows the St. Lawrence River through much of the County, passing through Morristown, Ogdensburg, Waddington and Massena (see Map 2).

Rail--Five railroad companies; Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail), North Country, St. Lawrence and Messina Terminal and Canadian National railroads, operate rail service in St. Lawrence County. Conrail makes freight stops at Newton Falls, Benson Mines, Balmat, Emeryville, G&O Junction, Natural Dam, Gouverneur, DeKalb Junction, Potsdam, Norwood, and Massena Springs. Conrail service is also provided between Helena and Rooseveltown. Canadian National operates a line to Montreal with freight stops at Massena Springs and Helena. The North Country railway line connects Ogdensburg and DeKalb Junction. The two lines of the St. Lawrence railway link Norwood to Ogdensburg and Waddington. Massena Terminal railways connects Massena to Massena Springs (see Map 2).

MAP 2.
TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1982



Waterways--Ogdensburg, with a port on the St. Lawrence Seaway, provides St. Lawrence County with access to ports around the world.

Air Transportation--Airports with runways over 4,000 feet long are located just outside of Ogdensburg and Massena. Smaller airports exist in the towns of Clare (Moores), Gouverneur (Hendricks), Fowler (Ryder's), and Potsdam (Damon). Locations of all airports are shown on Map 2.

Land Characteristics

The primary geological features in St. Lawrence County are the St. Lawrence River Valley and the Adirondack Mountains. The St. Lawrence River played an important role in the early development of the County and continues to shape the economy of the area. Southeastern sections of the County are dominated by the Adirondack Mountains. Rough terrain has helped maintain the natural beauty of the area by limiting access to only a few major routes.

Land Use

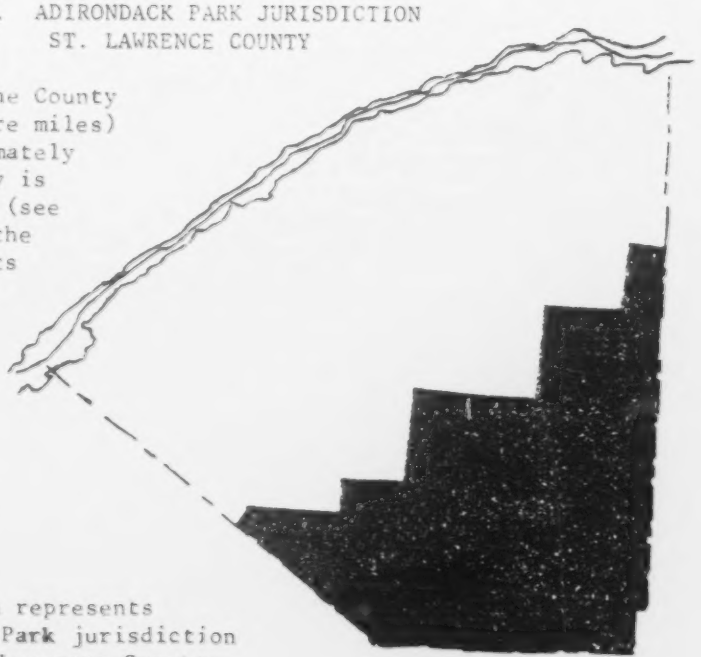
Numerous State parks in St. Lawrence County attract large numbers of tourists. Some are located along the St. Lawrence River while others are situated in the woodlands of the Adirondack Mountains. State parks located along the St. Lawrence River include:

Cedar Island State Park
Jacques Cartier State Park
St. Lawrence State Park (undeveloped)
Coles Creek State Park
Croil Island State Park (undeveloped
Robert Moses State Park
Highey Flow State Park and Cranberry Lake State Campground are located in the County's interior

Map 3. ADIRONDACK PARK JURISDICTION
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

The largest parkland in the County is an immense portion (901 square miles) of the Adirondack Par. Approximately one-third of St. Lawrence County is included in the Adirondack Park (see Map 3). Regulations governing the use of the Adirondack Park limits development of this portion of the County.

In addition to State parks, three wildlife management areas are in the County--Fish Creek Marsh Wildlife Management Area, Upper and Lower Lakes State Wildlife management Area, and Wilson Hill State Wildlife Management Area.



Shaded area represents Adirondack Park jurisdiction within St. Lawrence County

Not surprisingly, the County is much more rural than the State. In 1968 only 0.8 percent of the County was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use. Statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was put to these uses. Woodlands of one type or another comprised 62.4 percent of County land compared with 54.7 percent of all State land (see Table 1).

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	St. Lawrence County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	2,822.2	49,374.4
Active agriculture	16.3	21.9
Woodlands, forest	45.0	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	17.4	17.6
Wet lands	9.4	4.2
Water	5.1	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	1.3
Residential low and other	0.4	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.4	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	5.0	6.7

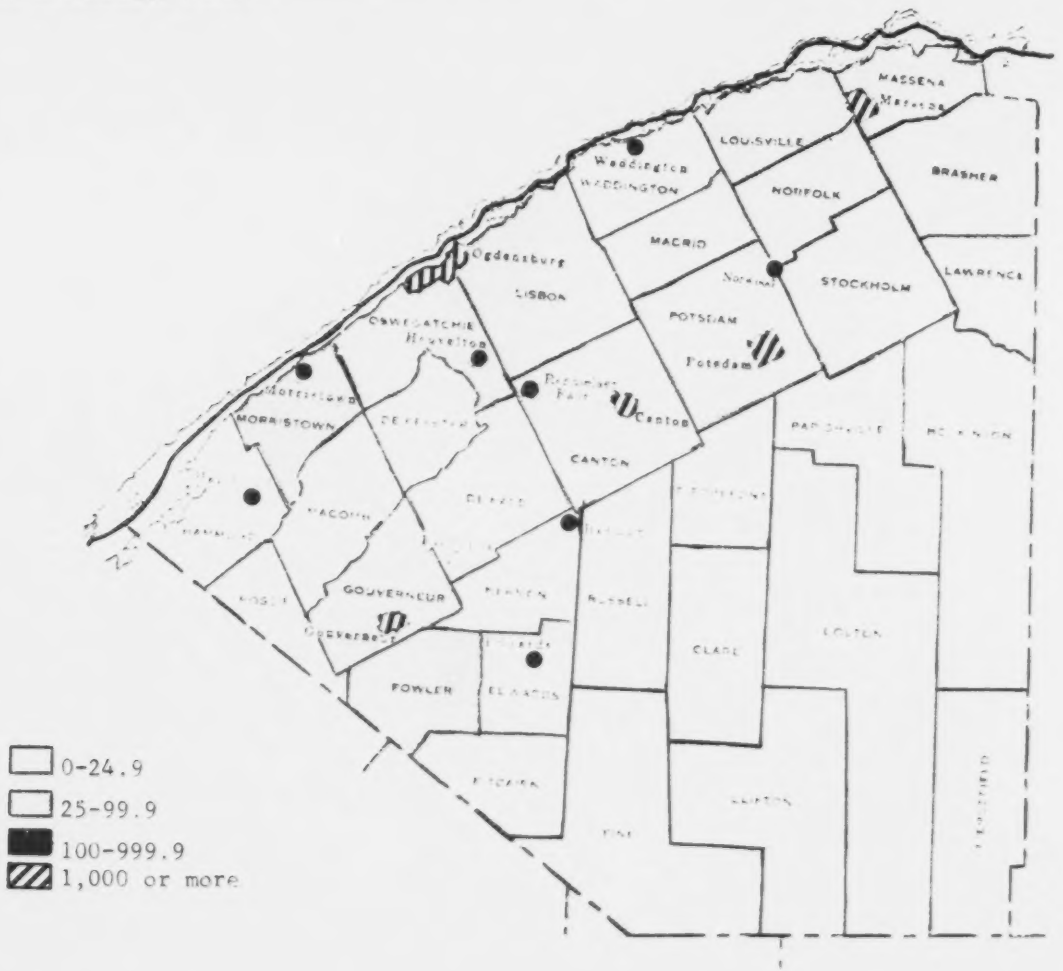
- Represents zero.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for St. Lawrence County was 114,254. The population density of 41.3 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 57 among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the Coungy ranged from a high of 3,212.8 persons per square mile in the Village of Massena to a low of 1.2 persons per square mile in the Town of Clare in the Adirondack Park.

Map 4. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY 1980



NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, St. Lawrence County's population increased 28.3 percent while New York State's population grew 141.5 percent. The County's population declined slightly between 1900 and 1920. Between 1920 and 1940 the population grew slowly (3.4 percent). From 1940 to 1960 the population increased substantially more (22.1 percent). In the last twenty years, 1960-1980, population growth was sluggish (2.7 percent). During the 1900-1980 period the rate of population growth in New York State fluctuated widely. Of late, the statewide population has declined (3.8 percent from 1970 to 1980). Graph 1 illustrates County population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and St. Lawrence County.

GRAPH 1

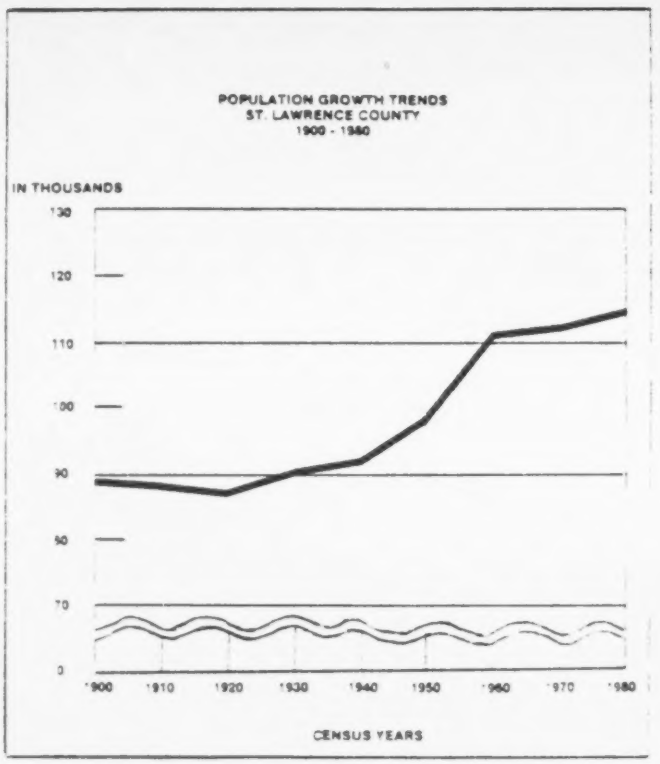


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census year	New York State	St. Lawrence County
1900	7,268,894	89,083
1910	9,113,614	89,005
1920	10,385,227	88,121
1930	12,588,066	90,960
1940	13,479,142	91,098
1950	14,830,192	98,897
1960	16,782,304	111,239
1970	18,241,391	112,309
1980	17,557,288	114,254

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Decade	New York State	St. Lawrence County
1900-1910	25.4	-0.1
1910-1920	14.0	-1.0
1920-1930	21.2	3.2
1930-1940	7.1	0.2
1940-1950	10.0	8.6
1950-1960	13.2	12.5
1960-1970	8.7	1.0
1970-1980	-3.8	1.7
1900-1980	141.5	28.3

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

St. Lawrence County's population grew 15.5 percent between 1950 and 1980. Growth rates of towns and villages varied considerably from the County rate. For example, the population of the Town of Pierrepont grew 85.2 percent while the Town of Piercefield's population declined 34.1 percent. Population decreased in two of three places in the County with a population over 10,000 (the Village of Massena and the City of Ogdensburg) but increased substantially in the other--the Village of Potsdam. The Village of Potsdam grew (+3,144 or 42.0 percent) reflecting the creation and expansion of the State University of New York at Potsdam in the sixties. Pierrepont Town, Parishville Town, Canton Village and balance-of-Canton Town were near the Village of Potsdam. Most villages, the City of Ogdensburg and some towns in the western and southern portions of the County had a decline in population. Tables 4 and 5 show census counts and growth rates for St. Lawrence County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Massena Village	13,137	15,478	14,042	12,851
Ogdensburg City	16,166	16,122	14,554	12,375
Potsdam Village	7,491	7,765	10,303	10,635
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Canton Village	4,379	5,046	6,398	7,055
Gouverneur Village	4,916	4,946	4,574	4,285
Places under 2,500				
Edwards Village	584	658	576	561
Hammond Village	329	314	273	271
Hermon Village	547	612	521	490
Heuvelton Village	712	810	770	777
Morristown Village	546	541	532	461
Norfolk Center (unincorp.)	1,252	1,353	1,379	n.a.
Norwood Village	1,995	2,200	2,098	1,902
Rensselaer Falls Village	323	375	332	360
Richville Village	254	292	334	336
Waddington Village	819	921	955	980
Towns				
Brasher Town	1,916	2,536	2,410	2,375
Canton Town	7,652	8,935	10,348	11,568
(Canton Village)	(4,379)	(5,046)	(6,398)	(7,055)
(Rensselaer Falls Village)	(323)	(375)	(332)	(360)
Clare Town	107	87	97	121
Clifton Town	1,382	1,306	1,207	1,005
Colton Town	960	1,195	1,249	1,292
DeKalb Town	2,063	2,137	2,062	2,130
(Richville Village)	(254)	(292)	(334)	(336)
DePeyster Town	642	759	769	917
Edwards Town	1,426	1,366	1,219	1,208
(Edwards Village)	(584)	(658)	(576)	(561)
Fine Town	1,875	2,391	2,302	2,243
Fowler Town	1,602	1,722	1,576	1,721
Gouverneur Town	6,506	6,757	6,710	6,629
(Gouverneur Village)	(4,916)	(4,946)	(4,574)	(4,285)
Hammond Town	1,251	1,076	1,015	1,090
(Hammond Village)	(329)	(314)	(273)	(271)
Hermon Town	1,350	1,255	1,087	1,083
(Hermon Village)	(547)	(612)	(521)	(490)
Hopkinton Town	935	1,032	884	1,064
Lawrence Town	1,625	1,785	1,632	1,658
Lisbon Town	2,557	3,040	3,271	3,548
Louisville Town	1,825	2,520	2,727	2,946
(Massena Village-part)	-	(92)	(160)	(217)
Macomb Town	848	881	813	816
Madrid Town	1,551	1,623	1,635	1,852

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Massena Town	14,862	17,730	16,021	14,856
(Massena Village-part)	-	(15,386)	(13,882)	(12,634)
Morristown Town	1,569	1,776	1,823	1,921
(Morristown Village)	(546)	(541)	(532)	(461)
Norfolk Town	3,481	4,590	4,701	4,992
(Norfolk Center (unincorp.)	(1,252)	(1,353)	(1,379)	n.a.
(Norwood Village-part)	(79)	(44)	(67)	(70)
Oswegatchie Town	2,363	2,836	3,162	3,846
(Heuvelton Village)	(712)	(810)	(770)	(777)
Parishville Town	1,245	1,473	1,631	1,951
Piercefield Town	554	420	422	365
Pierrepont Town	1,192	1,523	1,726	2,207
Pitcairn Town	569	647	676	792
Potsdam Town	12,437	14,045	16,700	17,411
(Norwood Village-part)	(1,916)	(2,156)	(2,031)	(1,832)
(Potsdam Village)	(7,491)	(7,765)	(10,303)	(10,635)
Rossie Town	611	649	643	842
Russell Town	1,472	1,588	1,586	1,638
Stockholm Town	2,558	3,465	3,597	3,676
(Norwood Village-part)	(0)	(0)	(-)	(n.a.)
Waddingtown Town	1,745	1,972	2,054	2,116
(Waddingtown Village)	(819)	(921)	(955)	(980)
TOTAL: St. Lawrence Co.	98,897	111,239	112,309	114,254

n.a. = not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1950-1980

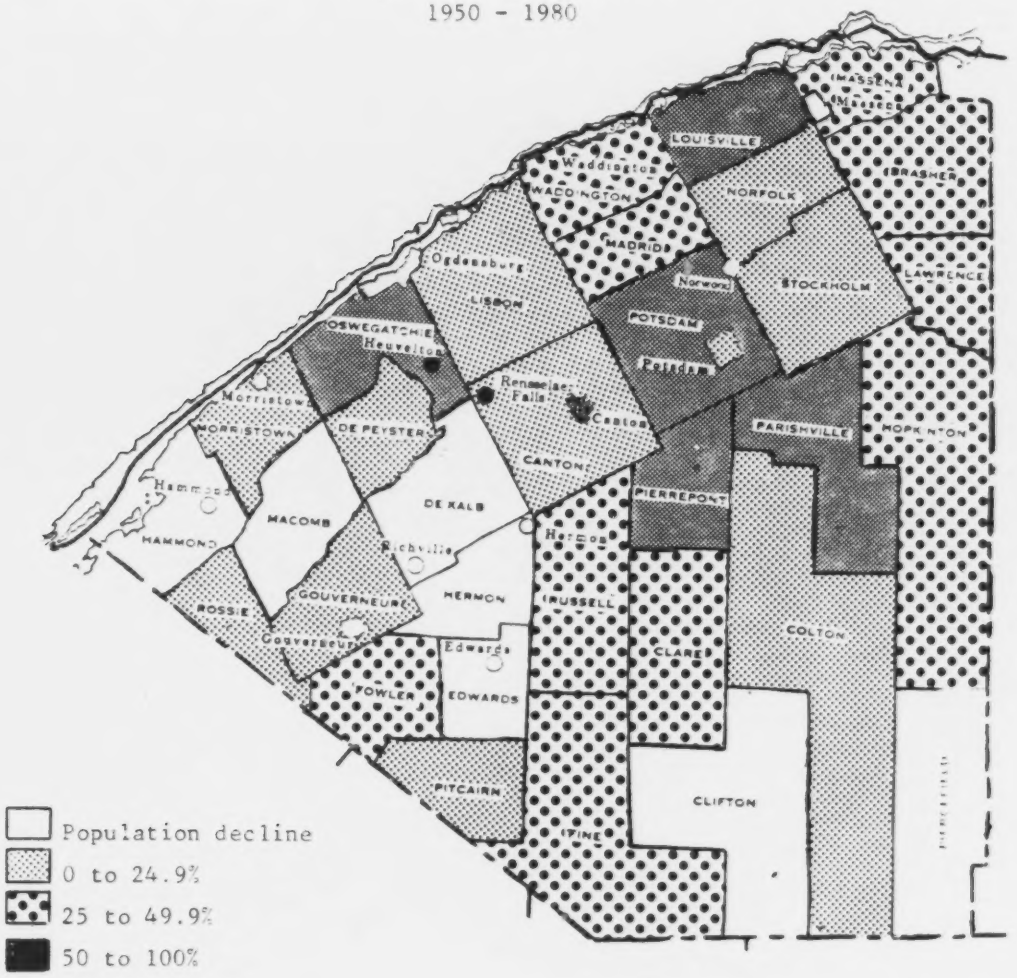
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Massena Village	17.8	-9.3	-8.5	-2.2
Ogdensburg City	-0.3	-9.7	-15.0	-23.5
Potsdam Village	3.7	32.7	3.2	42.0
Places 2,500-9,999				
Canton Village	15.2	26.8	10.3	61.1
Gouverneur Village	0.6	-7.5	-6.3	-12.8
Places under 2,500				
Edwards Village	12.7	-12.5	-2.6	-3.9
Hammond Village	-4.6	-13.1	-0.7	-17.6
Hermon Village	11.9	-14.9	-6.0	-10.4
Heuvelton Village	13.8	-4.9	0.9	9.1
Morristown Village	-0.9	-1.7	-13.3	-15.6
Norfolk Center (unincorp.)	8.1	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Norwood Village	10.3	-4.6	-9.3	-4.7
Rensselaer Falls Village	16.1	-11.5	8.4	11.5
Richville Village	15.0	14.4	0.6	32.3
Waddington Village	12.5	3.7	2.6	19.7
Towns				
Brasher Town	32.4	-5.0	-1.5	24.0
Canton Town	16.8	15.8	11.8	51.2
(Canton Village)	(15.2)	(26.8)	(10.3)	(61.1)
(Rensselaer Falls Village)	(16.1)	(-11.5)	(8.4)	(11.5)
Clare Town	-18.7	11.5	24.7	13.1
Clifton Town	-5.5	-7.6	-16.7	-27.3
Colton Town	24.5	4.5	3.4	34.6
DeKalb Town	3.6	-3.5	3.3	3.2
(Richville Village)	(15.0)	(14.4)	(0.6)	(32.3)
DePeyster Town	18.2	1.3	19.2	42.8
Edwards Town	-4.2	-10.8	-0.9	-15.3
(Edwards Village)	(12.7)	(-12.5)	(-2.6)	(-3.9)
Fine Town	27.5	-3.7	-2.6	19.6
Fowler Town	7.5	-8.5	9.2	7.4
Gouverneur Town	3.9	-0.7	-1.2	1.9
(Gouverneur Village)*	(0.6)	(-7.5)	(-6.3)	(-12.8)
Hammond Town	-14.0	-5.7	7.4	-12.9
(Hammond Village)	(-4.6)	(-13.1)	(-0.7)	(-17.6)
Herman Town	-7.0	-13.4	-0.4	-19.8
(Herman Village)	(11.9)	(-14.9)	(-6.0)	(-10.4)
Hopkinton Town	10.4	-14.3	20.4	13.8
Lawrence Town	9.8	-8.6	1.6	2.0
Lisbon Town	18.9	7.6	8.5	38.8
Louisville Town	38.1	8.2	8.0	61.4
(Massena Village-part)	(n.a.)	(73.9)	(35.6)	(n.a.)
Macomb Town	3.9	-7.7	0.4	-3.8
Madrid Town	4.6	0.7	13.3	19.4

Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Massena Town	19.3	-9.6	-7.3	-0.0
(Massena Village-part)	(n.a.)	(-9.8)	(-9.0)	(n.a.)
Morristown Town	13.2	2.6	5.4	22.4
(Morristown Village)	(-0.9)	(-1.7)	(-13.3)	(-15.6)
Norfolk Town	31.9	2.4	6.2	43.4
(Norfolk Center (unincorp.)	(8.1)	(1.9)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
(Norwood Village-part)	(-44.3)	(52.3)	(4.5)	(-11.4)
Oswegatchie Town	20.0	11.5	21.6	62.8
(Heuvelton Village)	(13.8)	(-4.9)	(0.9)	(9.1)
Parishville Town	18.3	10.7	19.6	56.7
Piercefield Town	-24.2	0.5	-13.5	-34.1
Pierrepont Town	27.8	13.3	27.9	85.2
Pitcairn Town	13.7	4.5	17.2	39.2
Potsdam Town**	12.9	18.9	4.3	40.0
(Norwood Village-part)	(12.5)	(-5.8)	(-9.8)	(-4.4)
(Potsdam Village)	(3.7)	(32.7)	(3.2)	(42.0)
Rossie Town	6.2	-0.9	30.9	37.8
Russell Town	7.9	-0.1	3.3	11.3
Stockholm Town	35.5	3.8	2.2	43.7
(Norwood Village-part)	(--)	(--)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
Waddingtown Town	13.0	4.2	3.0	21.3
(Waddingtown Village)	(12.4)	(3.7)	(2.6)	(19.7)
TOTAL: St. Lawrence Co.	12.5	1.0	1.7	15.5

During the period 1950 to 1980, St. Lawrence County's population became slightly more rural. In 1950, individuals living in the City of Ogdensburg or in the villages in the County comprised 49.7 percent of the County population compared with 46.7 percent in 1980. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of population growth.

Map 5. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1950 - 1980



NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

St. Lawrence County's population aged slightly during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age increased from 24.5 years in 1970 to 26.7 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 31.7 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 this age group had declined to 25.1 percent of the total. Meanwhile, an increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of St. Lawrence County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2

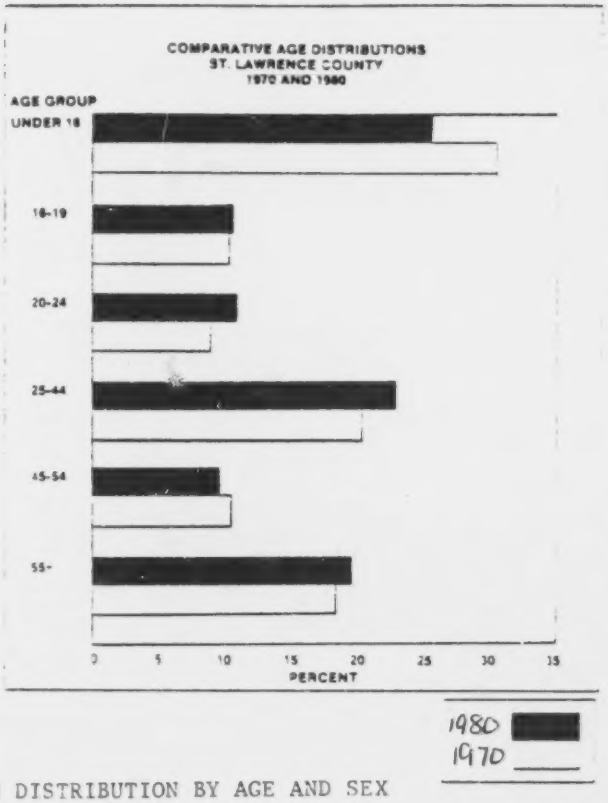


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	28,700	25.1	14,798	26.2	13,902	24.1
16-19 years	12,505	10.9	6,524	11.5	5,981	10.4
20-21 years	7,276	6.4	4,000	7.1	3,276	5.7
22-29 years	14,036	12.3	7,238	12.8	6,798	11.8
30-44 years	18,388	16.1	9,019	16.0	9,369	16.2
45-54 years	10,910	9.5	5,264	9.3	5,646	9.8
55-64 years	10,187	8.9	4,822	8.5	5,365	9.3
65 and older	12,252	10.7	4,867	8.6	7,385	12.8
TOTAL	114,254	100.0	56,532	100.0	57,722	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	26.7	24.8	28.6
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.5	50.5
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, St. Lawrence County's population was 98.9 percent white, 0.2 percent black, 0.4 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.5 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Nearly two of every three minorities in the County resided in the villages of Canton, Massena, and Potsdam and the City of Ogdensburg. American Indians comprised the largest racial minority. The St. Regis-Indian Reservation in Franklin County is contiguous to St. Lawrence County. Table 7 shows the racial distribution of St. Lawrence County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY SUBDIVISION
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
St. Lawrence County	114,254	112,997	230	443	395	189	562
Brasher Town	2,375	2,365	-	9	1	-	9
Canton Town	11,568	11,410	85	29	14	30	55
(Canton Village)	(7,055)	(6,912)	(84)	(26)	(10)	(23)	(42)
(Rensselaer Falls Village	(360)	(360)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Clare Town	121	119	-	2	-	-	-
Clifton Town	1,005	1,000	-	5	-	-	5
Colton Town	1,292	1,284	-	2	1	5	5
DeKalb Town	2,130	2,118	-	7	4	1	5
(Richville Village)	(336)	(332)	-	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
DePeyster Town	917	917	-	-	-	-	11
Edwards Town	1,208	1,203	-	4	-	1	7
(Edwards Village)	(561)	(560)	-	-	-	(1)	(4)
Fine Town	2,243	2,228	1	2	5	7	3
Fowler Town	1,721	1,713	5	2	1	-	10
Gouverneur Town	6,629	6,578	7	14	7	23	34
(Gouverneur Village)	(4,285)	(4,253)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(19)	(11)
Hammond Town	1,090	1,086	-	2	2	-	4
(Hammond Village)	(271)	(270)	-	-	(1)	-	-
Herman Town	1,083	1,079	3	1	-	-	13
(Herman Village	(490)	(489)	-	(1)	-	-	(5)
Hopkinton Town	1,064	1,062	-	-	1	1	4
Lawrence Town	1,658	1,653	1	2	2	-	9
Lisbon Town	3,548	3,518	4	21	5	-	8
Louisville Town	2,946	2,921	4	12	4	5	18
(Massena Village-part)	(217)	(214)	-	-	-	(3)	-
Macomb Town	816	811	-	4	-	1	1
Madrid Town	1,852	1,847	4	-	-	1	23
Massena Town	14,856	14,642	18	133	39	24	98
(Massena Village-part)	(12,634)	(12,462)	(18)	(99)	(39)	(16)	(83)
Morristown Town	1,921	1,914	-	7	-	-	1
(Morristown Village)	(461)	(459)	-	(2)	-	-	(1)

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Norfolk Town	4,992	4,959	1	25	1	6	19
(Norwood Village-part)	(70)	(70)	-	-	-	-	-
Ogdensburg City	12,375	12,222	18	77	42	16	62
Oswegatchie Town	3,846	3,816	2	6	20	2	16
(Heuvelton Village)	(777)	(776)	(1)	-	-	-	(5)
Parishville Town	1,951	1,940	-	5	1	5	3
Piercefield Town	365	362	-	1	-	2	2
Pierrepont Town	2,207	2,199	-	1	7	-	5
Pitcairn Town	792	791	-	-	1	-	1
Potsdam Town	17,411	17,027	69	37	224	54	110
(Norwood Village-part)	(1,832)	(1,823)	-	(8)	(1)	-	(7)
(Potsdam Village	(10,635)	(10,300)	(57)	(25)	(207)	(46)	(72)
Rossie Town	842	839	-	2	1	-	5
Russell Town	1,638	1,627	2	7	-	2	2
Stockholm Town	3,676	3,639	6	17	12	2	10
Waddington Town	2,116	2,108	-	[illegible]	-	1	4
(Waddington Village)	(980)	(977)	-	(3)	-	-	-

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and of Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

In 1980, the share of St. Lawrence County's minority population in the prime working age group of 18-64 exceeded the proportion of the white population in that age group. Of the 1,257 nonwhites in the County, 65.2 percent were 18 to 64 years of age compared with 60.1 percent of the white population. Table 8 presents the 1980 age distribution of St. Lawrence County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	114,254	8,041	25,231	68,730	12,252
White	112,997	7,939	24,964	67,911	12,183
Black	230	14	27	166	23
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	443	31	115	268	29
Asian or Pacific Islander	395	38	85	265	7
Other	189	19	40	120	10
Spanish origin	562	44	146	336	36
White	507	39	141	295	32
Black	55	5	5	41	4

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in St. Lawrence County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in St. Lawrence County

The resident labor force of St. Lawrence County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older). Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1981.

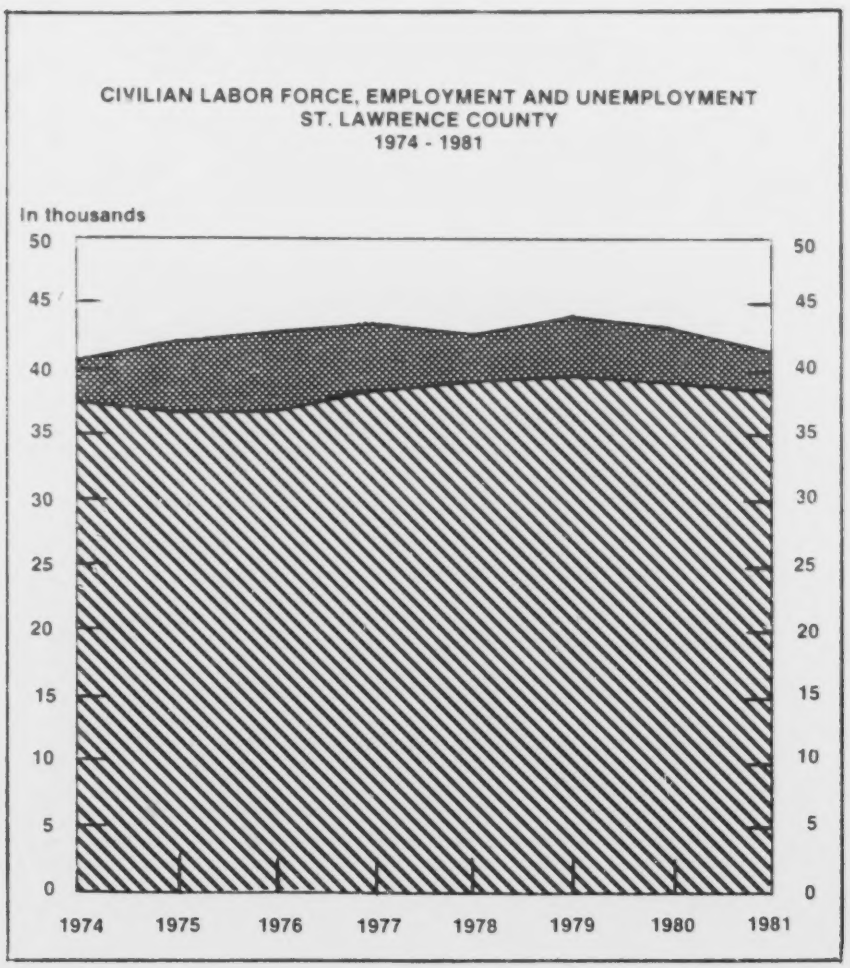
Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1974 - 1981

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	40.7	42.5	43.2	43.5	43.0	43.8	43.2	42.0
Employment	37.5	37.1	37.2	38.5	38.9	39.8	38.8	38.0
Unemployment	3.2	5.5	5.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.9
Unemployment rate	7.8	12.9	13.8	11.5	9.4	9.1	10.1	9.4

From 1974 to 1981, St. Lawrence County's civilian labor force grew 3.2 percent, an annual average growth of 0.5 percent during the period compared with 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. The County labor force grew mostly during the beginning of the period. At the end of the period the labor force actually decreased. From 1974 to 1981, employment expansion did not quite keep pace with labor force growth. Employment grew only 1.3 percent from 1974 to 1981, an average increase of 0.2 percent. Here too growth was inconsistant and employment decreased in several years, most recently in 1981 (see Graph 3).

GRAPH 3



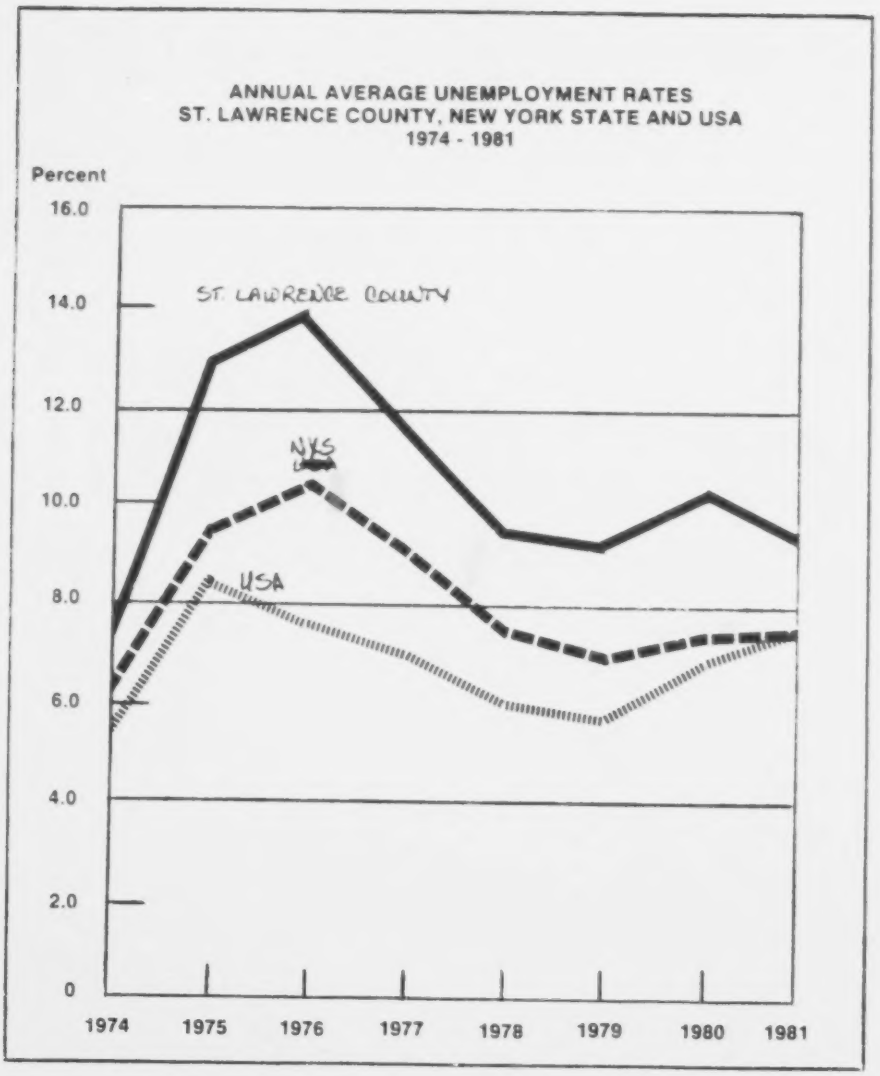
Over the period, 1970 to 1980, a shift occurred in the labor force composition as a result of significantly different changes in the LFPR of men and of women. The labor force participation of women grew by 3.0 percent (33.7 percent in 1970 to 36.7 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 5.9 percentage points (from 66.8 percent in 1970 to 60.9 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR dropped 1.3 percent as the growth in female participation was overshadowed by the decrease in male participation. In general, the changes in the LFPR of men and somen were consistant with statewide and national trends. However, the decrease in the male labor force participation rate was greater in the County than in the State and nation, and the increase in female labor force participation rate was weaker in the County (see Table 10). The decline in the overall LFPR for the County was contrary to increasing labor force participation rates of the State and the nation.

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		St. Lawrence County	
Overall	49.9	48.6	-1.3
Male	66.8	60.9	-5.9
Female	33.7	36.7	+3.0
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

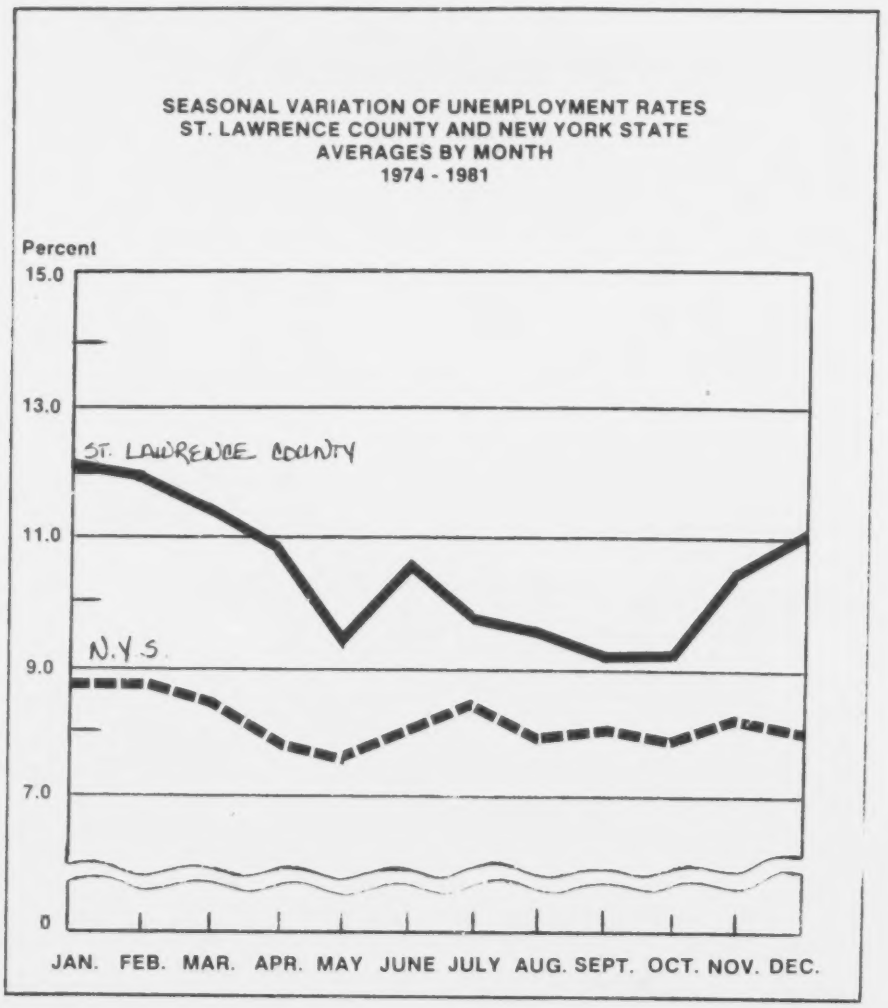
During the 1974-1981 period, St. Lawrence County's annual unemployment rate consistently exceeded statewide and national jobless rates. The pattern of change in the County rate, however, followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 4). St. Lawrence County's unemployment rate was at its lowest (7.8 percent) at the beginning of the period. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 13.8 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent and a year earlier the U.S. rate topped out at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's the jobelss rate for the County, State and nation rose again in 1980. In 1981, the unemployment rate eased downward in the County while continuing to rise for the State and nation.

GRAPH 4



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were much more pronounced for St. Lawrence County than for New York State (see Graph 5). Both the County and the State averaged their highest unemployment rates in winter. The County rates were lowest in September, when the weather posed no obstacle to outside workers and students returned to school.

GRAPH 5



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition of St. Lawrence County

A local economy, such as the economy of St. Lawrence County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in St. Lawrence County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for St. Lawrence County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	St. Lawrence County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	22.3	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	16.8	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	5.5	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	77.7	79.8	77.3
Construction	2.8	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.4	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	18.0	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous manufacturing	22.9	23.8	20.8
Government	28.7	18.1	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

St. Lawrence County's specialization was largely in durable goods manufacturing and government. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 16.8 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.4 percent statewide and 13.6 percent for the nation. The major employers in the durable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Aluminum Co. of America	smelting and aluminum wire and cable
Corning Glass Works	fused silica and optical instruments
General Motors Corporation (Chevrolet Motor Div.)	aluminum foundry castings
Gouverneur Iron Works, Inc.	structural steel and iron
Reynolds Metals Company	refined aluminum
St. Joe Minerals Corp.	zinc ore concentrates
R.T. Vanderbilt Co., Inc.	ground talc

Government comprised 28.7 percent of nonfarm employment compared with 18.1 percent statewide and 17.7 percent nationally. Major employers were: State University of New York at Potsdam, Messina Town and St. Lawrence County.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in St. Lawrence County

The industrial composition of the nation changes overtime as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as technological innovations, interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and St. Lawrence County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	St. Lawrence County
Nonagricultural employment, total	+26.0	+2.2	+4.5
Manufacturing, total	+7.8	-12.5	-6.4
Durable goods	+12.7	-3.6	-1.8
Nondurable goods	+1.0	-20.4	-21.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	+32.6	+6.7	+8.5
Construction	+17.8	-22.9	-3[illegible].7
Transportation, communication and utilities	+14.0	-10.4	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+32.3	+2.1	+15.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+36.6	+6.4	+14.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+51.2	+24.0	+11.9
Government	+24.5	+6.0	+11.9

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 32.6 percent while employment in manufacturing grew only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication and public utilities. With the exception of services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, New York State experienced only modest gains in other industry divisions (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government).

St. Lawrence County's rate of growth in nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but was much weaker than the nation's rate of growth of nonfarm employment over the period. Increases in growth rates occurred in four nonmanufacturing industry divisions: wholesale and retail trade (+15.7 percent),

finance, insurance, and real estate (+14.3 percent), services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+11.9 percent), and government (+11.9 percent).

The change in the distribution of St. Lawrence County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1980 ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	31,300	32,700	+1,400
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	24.9	22.3	-2.6
Durable goods	17.9	16.8	-1.1
Nondurable goods	7.3	5.5	-1.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	74.8	77.7	+2.9
Construction	4.5	2.8	-1.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.5	3.4	-0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	16.3	18.0	+1.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.2	2.4	+0.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.4	22.9	+1.5
Government	26.8	28.7	+1.9

The share of manufacturing employment decreased in the County while the share of nonmanufacturing employment increased, mirroring statewide and national trends. Within manufacturing, employment devoted to both durable and nondurable goods production as a percentage of total nonfarm employment decreased over the period.

Percentage increases in employment occurred in four nonmanufacturing divisions. They were: wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. For 1979-1981 employment in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing and government accounted for slightly more than one out of two nonfarm jobs.

Labor Market Stability in St. Lawrence County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on

labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and seaparations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities, reflected by low quit rates.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for St. Lawrence County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 22 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	St. Lawrence County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.2	3.5
New hires	0.5	2.0
Recalls	1.7	1!3
Separation rates		
Total	2.5	3.7
Quits	0.3	1.1
Layoffs	2.0	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 2.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during 1981. Total separations averaged 2.5 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate was below the State average (2.2 versus 3.5) with the rate of new hires in the County considerably lower than in the State.

The rate of recalls in the County was slightly higher than in the State. Like the accession rate, the County separation rate was below the State average (2.5 versus 3.7), with the County quit (termination of employment initiated by the employee) rate well below the State average. The County layoff rate was slightly higher than the State average during the period. Most layoffs were temporary in nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflict: There was one minor labor-management dispute in St. Lawrence County during the period January 1981 through February 1982. It involved the Visconti Corporation in Potsdam and 19 workers represented by Teamsters Local 687. The dispute began on September 14, 1981 and ended on the same day.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: From January 1979 through March 1982 several changes occurred in St. Lawrence County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. A gain of 1,202 jobs directly associated with industrial changes outweighed the reported loss of 85 jobs. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings and contractions of major manufacturing firms in St. Lawrence County during the period are shown in Table 15. By far, the largest single change listed is an expected employment increase of 700 at the Central Foundry Division of General Motors Corporation in Rooseveltown. The increase was scheduled for sometime during 1981 due to an addition to existing facilities.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Mitel, Inc. Ogdensburg Computer Assembly Systems Ltd.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+30
Mitel, Inc. Ogdensburg Computer Assembly Systems, Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+70
Central Foundry Division Rooseveltown General Motors Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+700
Aluminum Company of America Massena	Addition to an existing facility	+82
Lucille Farm Products of Heuvelton, Inc. Heuvelton	Branch facility in an existing building	+60
Potsdam Lumber, Inc. Potsdam Maniwaki Lumber Co., Ltd.	New firm in a new building	+50
Elliott Hardwood Co., Inc. Potsdam	Complete closing of a facility	-50
Aiello Dairy Farms Co. Heuvelton Aiello Dairy Farms, Inc.	Bankruptcy	-35
Mitel, Inc. Ogdensburg Computer Assembly Systems, Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	+40
Sealtest Foods Division Canton Kraft, Inc.	Equipment expansion	0
Mitel, Inc. Ogdensburg Computer Assembly Systems, Ltd.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+60
Epitek Electronics, Ltd. Ogdensburg	New firm in an existing building	+10
St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Corp. Ogdensburg Sonoco Products Co.	New firm in an existing building	+100

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to St. Lawrence County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of St. Lawrence County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974-1978 Net	1974-1978 Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$468.5	$633.2	164.7	35.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	338.8	432.3	93.5	27.6	72.3	68.3
Property income	46.6	73.8	27.2	58.4	10.0	11.6
Transfer payments	83.0	127.1	44.1	53.1	17.7	20.1

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in St. Lawrence County climbed 35.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period as the growth rate of property income and transfer payments exceeded the growth rate of labor and proprietors' income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 68.3 percent of the total personal income of St. Lawrence County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 20.1 percent of personal income in St. Lawrence County and property income added 11.7 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing industries were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in St. Lawrence County in 1978 when they accounted for 34.0 percent of the total. Government employees were a distant second, adding 24.3 percent. (See Graph 6.) Farming; manufacturing; mining and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from construction; transportation, communication and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than the State. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in St. Lawrence County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 6

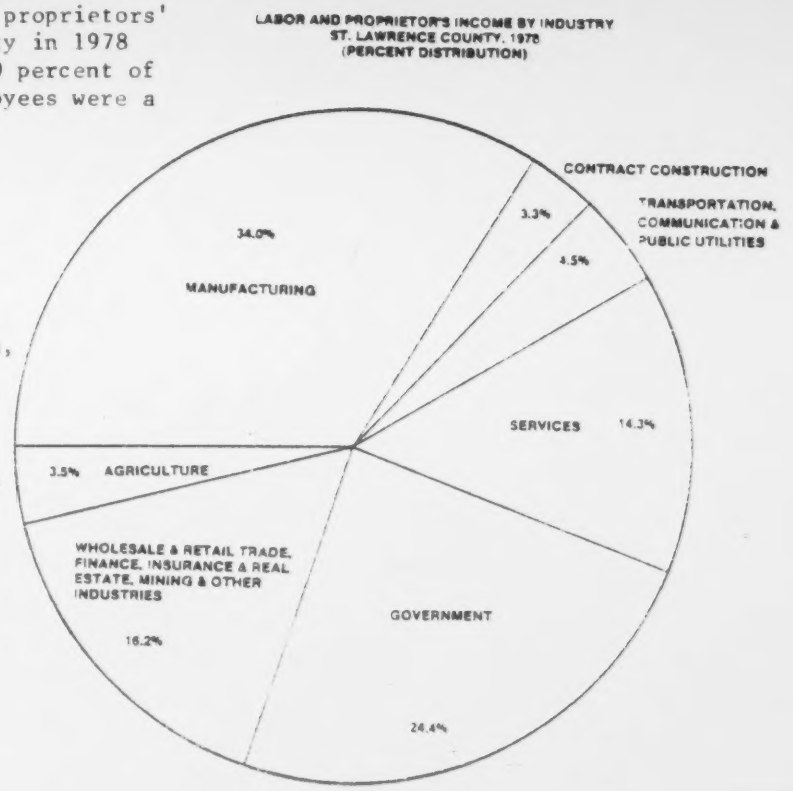


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ million)

Industry	St. Lawrence County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$473.4	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	16.4	3.5	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	160.8	34.0	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	16.8	3.5	200 9	0.2
Construction	15.4	3.2	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	49.6	10.5	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	9.8	2.1	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	21.4	4.5	9,956 9	9 0
Services	67.5	14 3	23,928.3	21.5
Other	0.5	0.1	305.9	0.3
Government	115.3	24.3	17,757 5	16.0

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of the workers.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

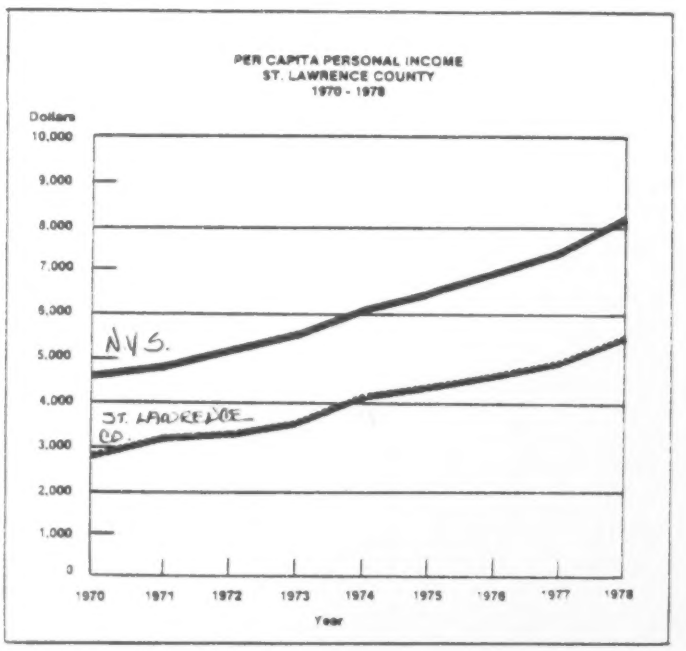
In 1978, St. Lawrence County's labor and proprietors' income was $432.3 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and $473.4 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference indicates tnat more personal income was generated in the County than County residents earned--implying that a substantial number of persons living outside the County worked in the County. (In 1970, persons working in the County but living outside the County numbered 2,071 while persons working outside the County but residing in the County numbered 1,210.)

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in St. Lawrence County was $5,457 and ranked 58th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 7 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in St. Lawrence County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, St. Lawrence County's per capita income grew by 88.7 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 7



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among St. Lawrence County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the manufacturing--durable goods--industries paid the highest average weekly wage during the period 1975-1980. The mining industry paid the second highest weekly wage between 1975 and 1980. Agriculture paid the lowest over the period. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in St. Lawrence County between 1975 and 1980, by major industrial group.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$113	$102	$106	$111	$129	$135
Mining	271	295	328	343	356	357
Construction	249	223	211	252	269	306
Manufacturing-durable goods	287	322	357	385	423	458
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	200	216	233	249	271	299
Transportation, communication, and utilities	250	266	294	295	320	346
Wholesale trade	166	166	182	192	212	235
Retail trade	107	115	115	125	137	142
Finance, insurance and real estate	149	159	170	184	196	218
Service	153	162	165	171	187	208
Government	257	262	273	167	176	202

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality weekly wages in the government sector did not actually experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded program, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for St. Lawrence County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY WHOSE INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	13,032
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	16,308
85 percent LLSIL	20,855
100 percent LLSIL	26,765

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 7,244 St. Lawrence County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $699,782 per month or $96.60 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 69.4 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 16.0 percent for Home Relief, and 14.5 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	7 480	5,053	1,228	20	1,179
February	7,891	5,124	1,551	6	1,210
March	7,767	5,118	1,439	2	1,208
April	7,486	4,909	1,349	7	1,221
May	7,561	4,820	1,517	6	1,218
June	6,977	4,750	1,063	4	1,160
July	6,445	4,858	408	2	1,177
August	6,469	4,939	351	1	1,178
September	6,558	5,187	279	4	1,088
October	6,389	5,118	297	-	974
November	7,689	5,126	1,419	1	1,143
December	8,218	5,316	1,743	7	1,152
12-month average	7,244	5,026	1,054	5	1,159

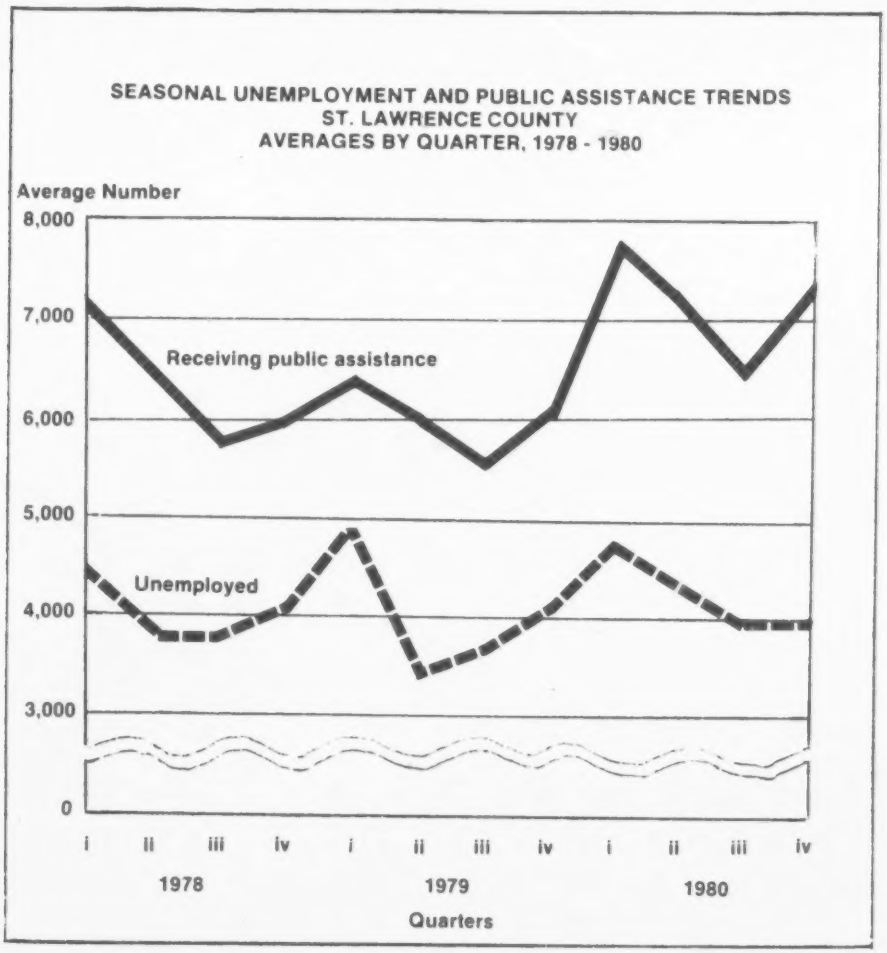
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in St. Lawrence County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 8



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during either the second or third quarter.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools (K-12) for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 23,797 in St. Lawrence County. Of the total, 52.2 percent were enrolled in grades K-6, and 47.8 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollment for New York State was more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. Public schools enrolled 94.3 percent of the students in St. Lawrence County compared to 83.1 percent for the State. Non-public schools, on the other hand, accounted for only 5.7 percent of total school enrollment in the County while enrolling 16.9 percent statewide. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in St. Lawrence County according to type of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
FALL 1980

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	12,411	11,386	23,797
Public	11,236	11,201	22,437
Non-public	1,175	185	1,360

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From Fall 1979 to Fall 1980, both New York State and St. Lawrence County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline in St. Lawrence County was sharper than for the State, as both public and non-public schools reported enrollment losses. Public school enrollment losses in St. Lawrence County amounted to 3.6 percent, compared with 2.7 percent for the State. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment, both for New York State and St. Lawrence County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
FALL 1979 TO FALL 1980

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	Fall 1979	Fall 1980	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.7
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.3
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.2
St. Lawrence County	24,668	23,797	-3.5
Public	23,285	22,437	-3.6
Non-public	1,383	1,360	-1.7

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 24 presents the education or employment intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and St. Lawrence County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in St. Lawrence County, 53.1 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 69.0 percent for New York State. Virtually all of the high school graduates in St. Lawrence County graduated from public schools compared with 86.5 percent statewide.

A larger proportion of high school graduates from St. Lawrence County sought employment than those statewide (29.0 percent versus 21.5 percent).

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
St. Lawrence County	1,829	22.6	26.4	4.1	29.0	6.9	11.1
Public	1,827	22.5	26.4	4.1	29.0	6.9	11.1
Non-public	2	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in St. Lawrence County was 98.7 percent white; the remaining 1.3 percent was primarily American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY 1980 - 1981

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.1	0.1	1.1	98.7
Brasher Falls	-	-	-	100.0
Canton	0.2	-	0.5	99.3
Clifton Fine	-	0.3	0.3	99.5
Colton Pierrepont	-	-	1.2	98.8
Edwards	-	-	-	100.0
Gouverneur	0.2	-	0.5	99.3
Hammond	-	-	-	100.0
Hermon DeKalb	0.2	-	0.4	99.5
Heuvelton	-	0.2	0.9	98.9
Knox Memorial	0.8	-	-	99.2
Lisbon	-	-	-	100.0
Madrid Waddington	-	0.5	0.4	99.2
Massena	0.3	0.1	4.0	95.6
Morristown	-	-	0.2	99.8
Norwood Norfolk	*	0.2	0.3	99.5
Ogdensburg	-	-	0.5	99.5
Parishville Hopkinton	-	0.2	-	99.8
Potsdam	0.1	0.1	1.9	97.9

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to St. Lawrence County. These are sponsored by the St. Lawrence-Lewis BOCES at three technical centers. The respective programs are listed below:

Technical Center	Programs
Southwest Technical Center Route 58, Fowler Road Balmat, New York 13609	Agriculture Education conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales other distributive education Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial

Technical Center	Programs
Southwest Technical Center (continued)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive mechanics carpentry custodial services electrical occupations welding and cutting cosmetoloty quantity food occupations
Northwest Technical Center Park Street Ogdensburg, New York 13669	Agriculture Education agricultural mechanics Distributive Education general merchandising-sales real estate Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical Home Economics Education food services institutional support services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry custodial services electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology quantity food occupations
Seaway Area Technical Center Box 222 Norwood, New York 13668	Agriculture Education agricultural mechanics conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical Home Economics Education institutional support services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial

Technical Center	Programs
Seaway Area Technical Center (continued)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry plumbing and pipefitting electrical occupations textile production and fabrication

Within St. Lawrence County, two institutions offer vocational education programs at the postsecondary levels.

Publicly Financed

Educational Institution	Programs
State University Agricultural and Technical College Canton, New York 13617	Agriculture Education agriculture production agricultural products other agriculture Distributive Education finance and credit general merchandising-sales hotel and lodging Health Occupations Education medical lab nursing, associate degree mortuary science Home Economics Education care and guidance of children food services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Technical Education automotive technology civil technology industrial technology mechanical technology other engineering technology other technical occupations Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive mechanics carpentry drafting electrical occupations electronics law enforcement-firearms control other public service occupations

Privately Financed

Educational Institution	Programs
Massena School of Business 22 Main Street Massena, New York 13662	Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability development and placement services.

St. Lawrence County, with a population of more than 100,000, qualifies for prime sponsor status. As a prime sponsor, the County is responsible for development of an effective plan of employment and training service, compliance with federal policies and regulations and conducting day-to-day operations.

St. Lawrence County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by St. Lawrence County in the following occupational areas:

Clerical	Electronics
Welding	Fiscal/Clerical
Health Care	Machine Operators

St. Lawrence County expected to provide CETA services to 770 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	217
On-the-job training	216
Work experience	202
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	135
Total	770

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of employment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table presents a profile of St. Lawrence County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.1	51.8	59.5	59.4	19.1
Female	50.9	48.2	40.5	40.6	80.9
Age					
14-19	19.2	19.6	15.6	15.4	37.1
20-21	6.0	14.3	10.2	10.0	5.0
22-44	39.5	53.8	61.3	61.5	49.3
45-54	11.4	7.2	8.5	8.6	6.9
55 and over	23.9	5.1	4.4	4.5	1.7
Race					
White	99.5	0.0	97.9	0.0	97.2
Black	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.5

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 9,661 applicants from St. Lawrence County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period, 2,957 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 4,250 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the St. Lawrence County area had a ratio of 3.3 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicant/openings ratio some employment and training (E&T) program planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that, through training, E&T graduates will have a competitive advantage over those without training or experience.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. However, many of these jobs are for occupations which offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in this category are: inventory clerk, day worker, yard worker, kitchen helper, cleaner, general laborer, and hand packager.

Some of the more difficult occupations for applicants to find employment included: management trainee, mechanical engineering technician, store clerk, maintenance mechanic, assembler, and truck driver-light.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial. During the 1981 Fiscal Year, applicants registered in this occupational group numbered 1,306 while 272 job openings were received. There were an average 4.8 applicants registered for each job opening.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

mechanical-engineering technician
counselor
accountant
manager, retail store
manager, food service
management trainee
community organization worker

Occupations to investigate for a potential labor shortage:

electronics technician
nurse, licensed practical
faculty member, college or university
tutor
library technical assistant
illustrator
musician, instrumental
umpire
manager, office

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 2,767 applicants registered and 1,235 job openings received for the period. There were 2.2 applicants registered for each job opening.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

clerk-typist
keypunch operator
bookkeeper II
cashier I and II
shipping and receiving supervisor
shipping and receiving clerk
store clerk
receptionist
teacher aide
salesperson, general merchandise
sales clerk, food
manager, department

Occupations to investigate for a potential labor shortage:

stenographer
terminal operator
administrative clerk
inventory clerk
library assistant

Service: This category had a ratio of 3.5 registered applicants per job opening with a total of 2,335 applicants and 666 openings.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

houseworker, general
cook helper
orderly
police officer 1

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

housekeeper, home
caretaker
day worker
yard worker
companion
waiter/waitress, bar
waiter/waitress, formal
waiter/waitress, informal
bartender
cook (mess)
cook (hotel and restaurant)
kitchen helper
cleaner, hospital
recreation-facility attendant
food service worker, hospital
guard, security
merchant patroller
cleaner, industrial
cleaner, laboratory equipment

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 322 registered applicants and 139 job openings received this occupational category had a ratio of applicants-to-openings of 2.3.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

groundskeeper, industrial/commercial
groundskeeper, parks and grounds
logger, all-round
tree cutter

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

farmworker, dairy

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 247 applicants registered and 48 job openings received, an applicant/opening ratio of 5.1.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

die-casting-machine operator I and II

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

laborer, general
laborer, cheese making

Machine Trades: Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered job openings by 4 to 1. There were 719 applicants and only 182 openings received.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

tool-and-die maker
machine operator I and II
maintenance mechanic

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

machinist apprentice
metal-fabricating-shop helper
maintenance-mechanic helper

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 3.2 applicants registered per job opening. A total of 474 applicants were available for 148 job openings.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

assembler, small parts
assembler, small products
sewing-machine operator

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

electronics assembler

Structural Work: There were 1,249 registered applicants available and 109 job openings received during the period yielding an applicant-to-opening ratio of 11.5, the highest of the 9 occupational groups.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

operating engineer
welder, arc

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

automobile body repairer
painter
carpenter, maintenance
carpenter
construction worker II
canal equipment mechanic

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 948 applicants and 158 job openings the applicant-to-opening ratio in this occupational group was 6.0. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Occupations with a labor surplus:

truck driver, light
industrial-truck operator
drilling-machine operator

Occupations with a potential labor shortage:

automobile-service-station attendant
packager, hand
material handler
communications technician

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in St. Lawrence County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in St. Lawrence County.

Table 28 indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in St. Lawrence County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 153 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	9,661	4,250	2,957	3.3
Professional, technical, and managerial	1,306	532	272	4.8
Clerical and sales	2,767	944	1,235	2.2
Service	2,335	993	666	3.5
Farming, fishery, forestry	322	136	139	2.3
Processing	247	85	48	5.1
Machine trades	719	266	182	4.0
Benchwork	474	160	148	3.2
Structural work	1,249	574	109	11.5
Miscellaneous	948	396	158	6.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical technician	22	11	2	11.0
Electronics technician	30	11	7	4.3
Mechanical-engineering technician	43	18	2	21.5
Heat-transfer technician	10	1	1	10.0
Pollution-control technician	10	2	0	*
Animal scientist	11	7	0	*
Counselor	18	7	1	18.0
Veterinarian	11	1	0	*
Nurse, general duty	38	15	4	9.5
Medical-laboratory technician	10	2	0	*
Nurse, licensed practical	25	11	7	3.6
Faculty member, college or university	11	5	9	1.2
Instructor, physical education	11	7	2	5.5
Tutor	13	1	14	0.9
Teacher aide I	28	13	2	14.0
Library technical assistant	23	1	24	1.0
Illustrator	12	2	10	1.2
Teacher, music	10	3	2	5.0
Musician, instrumental	14	3	10	1.4
Umpire	19	0	22	0.9
Accountant	67	19	3	22.3
Administrative assistant	14	4	0	*
Manager, office	12	2	4	3.0
Manager, distribution warehouse	16	6	3	5.3
Manager, retail store	39	16	2	19.5
Manager, hotel or motel	12	7	1	12.0
Manager, food service	15	8	1	15.0
Management trainee	252	58	7	36.0

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Professional, technical, and managerial (continued)				
Caseworker	19	10	2	9.5
Community organization worker	17	10	0	*
Scientific helper	49	2	48	1.0
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	17	7	4	4.2
Secretary	198	80	31	6.4
Stenographer	23	7	27	0.9
Clerk, typist	98	50	14	7.0
Keypunch operator	18	2	2	9.0
Terminal operator	19	0	19	1.0
Clerk, general	122	46	38	3.2
Bookkeeper I	57	27	15	3.8
Bookkeeper II	10	3	1	10.0
Cashier I	14	5	0	*
Teller	21	5	12	1.8
Cashier II	31	13	4	7.8
Cashier-checker	195	62	43	4.5
Computer operator	48	19	10	4.8
Accounting clerk	14	4	5	2.8
Administrative clerk	488	106	386	1.3
Shipping and receiving supervisor	10	6	0	*
Inventory clerk	328	5	434	0.8
Shipping and receiving clerk	26	13	3	8.7
Store clerk	35	15	1	35.0
Receptionist	30	11	4	7.5
Hotel clerk	15	7	6	2.5
Library assistant	36	5	36	1.0
Teacher aide II	31	13	2	15.5
Salesperson, general merchandise	43	20	5	8.6
Sales clerk	133	48	18	7.4
Sales clerk, food	11	5	0	*
Driver, sales route	10	3	2	5.0
Manager, department	10	7	0	*
Stock clerk, self-service store	38	15	8	4.8
Housekeeper, home	24	6	10	2.4
House worker, general	40	14	3	13.3
Child monitor	46	26	9	5.1
Caretaker	15	4	7	2.1
Day worker	41	24	12	3.4
Yard worker	50	15	25	2.0
Companion	26	12	25	1.0
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	26	12	7	3.7
Waiter/waitress, bar	29	8	10	2.9
Waiter/waitress, formal	64	13	30	2.1
Waiter/waitress, informal	180	75	56	3.2

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales (continued)				
Cafeteria attendant	14	5	4	3.5
Bartender	75	32	24	3.1
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	129	58	41	3.1
Cook, short order I	52	20	14	3.7
Cook, short order II	12	5	3	4.0
Cook (mess)	22	13	7	3.1
Cook helper	22	8	0	*
Kitchen helper	242	68	130	1.9
Housekeeper (hotel, restaurant)	16	11	3	5.3
Cleaner, hospital	15	1	11	1.4
Cleaner, housekeeping	90	35	10	9.0
Cosmetologist	10	1	0	*
Recreation-facility attendant	56	0	59	0.9
Psychiatric aide	69	49	19	3.6
Nurse aide	128	46	6	21.3
Orderly	18	8	0	*
Food service worker, hospital	10	1	3	3.3
Guard, security	59	23	33	1.8
Merchant patroller	39	15	15	2.6
Police officer I	43	16	0	*
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	57	27	11	5.2
Cleaner, industrial	12	2	7	1.7
Cleaner, laboratory equipment	16	1	19	0.8
Janitor	143	70	21	6.8
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	17	6	2	8.5
Groundskeeper, parks and grounds	15	4	2	7.5
Farmworker, dairy	171	59	127	1.3
Logger, all-round	19	13	0	*
Tree cutter	10	7	0	*
Processing				
Die-casting-machine oper. I	23	11	0	*
Die-casting-machine oper. II	22	8	0	*
Laborer, general	55	14	17	3.2
Foundry worker, general	13	3	0	*
Laborer, cheesemaking	13	4	13	1.0
Machine trades				
Machinist	24	14	6	4.0
Machinist apprentice	14	4	4	3.5
Tool-and-die maker	13	6	1	13.0
Tool-and-die maker apprentice	10	5	0	*
Machine operator I	52	23	0	*
Machine operator II	26	13	0	*
Metal-fabricating-shop helper	48	1	56	0.9
Automobile mechanic	158	60	30	5.3

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Machine trades (continued)				
Automobile-mechanic helper	21	11	2	10.5
Diesel mechanic	12	8	1	12.0
Maintenance mechanic	20	4	1	20.0
Millwright	18	5	4	4.5
Maintenance-mechanic helper	63	1	65	1.0
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	58	17	0	*
Electronics assembler	152	24	129	1.2
Assembler, small products	69	26	5	13.8
Painter, brush	13	6	2	6.5
Sewing-machine operator	18	9	0	*
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	34	19	3	11.3
Welder, arc	11	5	0	*
Welder, combination	28	17	0	*
Electrician	36	21	2	18.0
Electronics mechanic	15	6	1	15.0
Electrician helper	18	10	0	*
Painter	12	4	2	6.0
Operating engineer	38	19	1	38.0
Carpenter, maintenance	10	4	3	3.3
Carpenter	78	33	13	6.0
Carpenter, apprentice	15	8	0	*
Carpenter, rough	20	10	0	*
Roofer	26	7	1	26.0
Construction worker I	250	105	15	16.7
Construction worker II	130	54	25	5.2
Canal-equipment mechanic	9	1	11	0.8
Maintenance repairer, building	94	47	12	7.8
Miscellaneous occupations				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	60	25	4	15.0
Truck driver, heavy	144	71	15	9.6
Truck driver, light	27	17	1	27.0
Bus driver	20	12	3	6.7
Automobile-service-station attend.	31	10	7	4.4
Packager, hand	56	18	28	2.0
Industrial-truck operator	20	11	0	*
Laborer, stores	28	11	2	14.0
Cutter, banana room	42	14	5	8.4
Material handler	272	97	52	5.2
Drilling-machine operator	19	3	0	*
Communications technician	9	0	14	0.6

* Indicates that these occupations had zero openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
1980 CENSUS

1. Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	47,201
Rural	67,053
Families	26,434
Households	35,801

2. Marital status

	Total	Male	Female
Single	29,304	16,398	12,906
Married	46,220	23,101	23,119
Separated	1,706	736	970
Widowed	7,143	1,161	5,982
Divorced	3,421	1,477	1,944

3. Housing units (all types) 43,668

Urban	15,302
Rural	28,366
Year-round housing units*	38,210
Occupied	35,210
Vacant	2,409
Seasonal/migratory units	5,458

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	7,555	3,907	3,648
2 persons	10,142	7,583	2,559
3 persons	6,159	4,579	1,580
4 persons	5,821	4,635	1,186
5 persons	3,432	2,813	619
6+ persons	2,692	2,205	487

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	1,061
10,000 - 14,999	1,565
15,000 - 19,999	1,949
20,000 - 24,999	2,437
25,000 - 29,999	2,034
30,000 - 34,999	1,950
35,000 - 39,999	1,425
40,000 - 49,000	2,146
50,000 - 79,999	2,051
80,000 - 99,999	184
100,000 - 149,999	96
150,000 - 199,999	14
200,000+	12
Median value	28,600

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	35,484	25,562	9,922
Black	37	16	21
American Indian/ Eskimo/Aleut.	129	75	54
Asian/Pacific Islander	104	46	58
Other	47	23	24
Spanish origin householders	150	98	52
White	137	93	44
Black	2	2	0

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees, and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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